

STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- February 4, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

Very much to our own disappointment, as it no doubt will be to our readers, we have failed in receiving our regular correspondence this week, either from the Potomac or the Second Minnesota regiment in Kentucky. We presume the failure is attributable to the fight going on between Burbank & Co. and Davis & Moore as to who shall carry the mails for this section of the country. We trust that none of our readers are compelled to endure in consequence, any more aggravating afflictions than ourself.

The Kentucky Battle.

We devote much of our space to day to graphic descriptions of the splendid achievement of our arms near Somerset on the 16th. Such results make the heart leap with pride for our invincible soldiery, and gratitude to the God of Battles for his directing hand in this terrible contest.

When the impartial historian records the events of the nineteenth of January, 1862, the battle of Mill Spring will stand out as one of the most admirably planned and brilliantly executed in modern warfare. Napoleon or Wellington never commanded braver men or truer soldiers than the four gallant regiments under Gen. Thomas, who put ten thousand rebels to flight with such terrible slaughter and then took possession of their entrenchments and captured everything they possessed.

As loyalists, all will cherish the most patriotic pride in the past, and the most hopeful anticipation in the future of Gen. Thomas' command. As MINNESOTANS, we will place the gallant Second along-side the tried and invincible First, and each will be cherished with a patriotic pride akin to veneration. The youngest but one of the sisterhood of States, and the furthest removed from the scenes of carnage of any which are protecting the Government on the field, she stands second to none in the bravery and skill of sons. God bless and protect them all!

Troops for the Potomac.

There have been pressing hints in Eastern papers, professing to speak by the card, says the Chicago Tribune of the 25th, that the next thirty days will be big with the fate of the rebellion—if not, indeed utterly fatal to it. A forward movement has been foretold that shall in one way or another, turn the point of Manassas and open a route to Richmond. And this promise seems now to be confirmed by the fact that the eastern Governors have been called upon to hurry up the remaining forces of their States; and by inquiries which have been made in some cases, if not in all, of how many militia can be got for thirty days. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 troops may be obtained of regiments and parts of regiments in camps, and at least 20,000 thirty-day militia in addition thereto. These fifty thousand are wanted—as the matter is understood—to garrison the forts across the Potomac, while the old guard, who have become weather-worn in their profession, take field against the enemy. The fact that these troops have been called for is some encouragement, and will lead to expectations in which the people should not again be disappointed.

England Still Wants a Fight.

Americans have always been willing to admit that while gentlemen of England never travel in America, they had some sense at home; but this is becoming questionable. The Mason and Slidell affair being now settled upon terms with which they can find no fault, the British Journals are now raising a howl about our Government blockading the southern ports by sunken vessels, stigmatizing it as inhuman, &c., and will yet make it a cause of war. So strong is their sympathy for rebellion and cotton, they overlook the fact of the blowing up of light-houses and the removal of landmarks by the rebels at the commencement of the war. This World gives our ancient enemies a good setting up, as follows:

"The dungeons of the Tower; the fleshless and grinning skulls, which, of old, formed the appropriate ornaments of Temple Bar; the bloody azules of Jeffries; the ravages of Claverhouse; the massacre of Drogheda and Glenoe; the Indian tomahawk and the scalping knife employed in our war of the Revolution; the victims of the old Jersey prison ship; the Hindoo rebels, whose living bodies were rammed into mortars and fired into the air—all bear witness to the murderous revenge with which England visits rebellion against her authority. And this is the England which exhorts us to forgive our rebels and acknowledge the new Dahomey in our Southern States in the interests of humanity and cotton."

Tolerance will yet cease to be a virtue, and when that point is attained, two millions of men will take the field in the loyal States to repel her insolence, as they have done on two former occasions.

From the Minnesota First.

In the absence of our regular correspondence from the Potomac, we make a few extracts from a private letter from a member of the First regiment to a friend in this city. The letter is dated Camp Stone, Jan. 23:

"For the last two weeks we have been having terrible weather—no cold, but disagreeable—snowing, freezing, thawing and raining alternately, so that now the roads are almost impassable. We have had no drills (except one this morning on guard mounting) and only one dress parade during that time. We have been expecting marching orders, or to hold ourselves in readiness, but nothing of the kind has yet been announced. A number of regiments immediately around us are now under marching orders, and only waiting, I think, for a change of weather—among them the N. Y. 2d of our brigade.

"We expect to-day Col. Dana's appointment as Brigadier General will be confirmed. It is said he accepts it on condition that if he is removed from this place, he is to have the Minnesota regiments—taking the First with him. This is founded upon reliable information from Washington. It is also reported that a portion of our brigade is under marching orders—our regiment not included. Adjutant Gen. Thomas was in camp two days since ascertaining our number of sick and fighting men. This looks like moving. I hope it may be so, and for Kentucky. Yesterday morning we heard of our victory in Kentucky, and the death of Zollicoffer. Last evening at sunset, our artillery fired a salute in honor of the glorious achievement. The fact that the Minnesota 2d was in the engagement and acquitted themselves with distinguished bravery, sent a thrill through every heart in the old First.

"Who will be our next Colonel? is a frequent enquiry, but no one is able to answer. Whoever he may be, we shall be satisfied if he is the accomplished soldier and gentleman that Col. Dana has proven himself to be."

Gen. Stone appears to stand on slippery ground. Since the Ball's Bluff affair, the confidence of officers and men has become much shaken in him. Many openly denounce him as a secessionist and traitor. She Seesh all winter well of him. All the fall and winter he has allowed an old Seesh to go on one of the islands below where he has a farm, when and as he pleased, without hindrance or search. There has been nothing to prevent him passing over and conveying all the news to the rebels. This man has a son—a first Lieutenant—in the rebel cavalry immediately opposite to us. I have seen no man whose appearance is so prepossessing, or who was thought so much of by all the soldiers as Gen. Stone, until recently; but now they think otherwise, and none wish to go into battle under him. It seems strange that while we have artillery here commanding all the hills on the Virginia side for miles, that the rebels should be allowed to come almost within range of our muskets and throw up their earthworks and plant cannon and never interrupted by us; and that, too, when it was known that we were to cross—or expected to. There is something wrong and I hope it will be ferreted out. Perhaps the investigation now being called for will develop some things at present mysterious."

Mr. Scheffer at the Kentucky Fight.

Our State Treasurer, Charles Scheffer, Esq., arrived at the camp of the second Minnesota regiment (whether he had gone to procure the allotment certificates of that regiment) on the evening of the 18th, and witnessed the great battle of the 19th. Mr. Scheffer passed through Chicago a few days since on his way home, and will probably reach here tomorrow, having stopped a few days in Wisconsin. The editor of the Chicago Times had an interview with Mr. Scheffer, and says he relates many interesting incidents connected with the battle, the retreat of the rebels, and the occupation of their entrenchments by our troops.

Mr. Scheffer brings home with him to Minnesota numerous trophies of the battle, which are to be deposited at the State Capitol. Among them are two rebel flags (one the regimental banner of the "Mississippi Tigers"), the sword of Colonel Ballin Peyton, several of the bowie knives referred to, letters and orders found in the rebel camp, and many other articles. The sword of Col. Peyton is a very elegant weapon, of the regulation pattern, and was presented to the Colonel by the citizens of New Orleans. It bears this inscription:

"Presented to Col. Ballin Peyton, National Guard, by his friends of New Orleans, now returning. His country required his services. His deeds will add glory to his name."

This sword was captured by Lieut. Tuttle, Company D, of the Second Minnesota Regiment.

Mr. Scheffer relates one incident of which he was an eye-witness, which indicates that there is a Union feeling lying dormant in many of the Confederate officers and soldiers. After the battle,

when the Minnesota regiment returned to its quarters at Camp Hamilton, they marched past the Colonel's marquee with colors flying and their splendid band playing "Hail Columbia." Standing in front of the tent where Dr. Cliff, Zollicoffer's Brigade Surgeon, Lieut. Col. Carter of the Twentieth Tennessee (rebel) regiment, and several of our own officers. "Hail Columbia" affected both the rebel officers to tears—they wept like children—and Carter remarked that, "Although compelled to fight against the old flag, he loved it still."

Mr. Scheffer, during and after the battle was engaged as a volunteer assistant to the surgeons of one of the regiments in taking care of the dead and wounded. The enemy's dead and wounded were tenderly cared for, and no acts of inhumanity, we are glad to say, were committed by the Federal troops to mar the effect of this great victory.

It may be stated as illustrative of the fact that, while our western troops conduct themselves as veterans upon the battle-field, they retain an affectionate remembrance of their relatives and friends at home, that Mr. Scheffer brought from Somerset with him, from the Minnesota regiment, allotment certificates amounting to \$45,000, to be paid annually in his State to the order of the soldiers of that regiment. And not more than half the regiment are married men.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Legislature of Minnesota has thus acknowledged the bravery of her noble sons on the battle field by joint resolution, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The noble part borne by the First Minnesota Regiment in the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff is yet fresh in our minds; and

WHEREAS, We have heard with equal satisfaction the intelligence of the heroism displayed by the Minnesota Second, in the late brilliant action in Kentucky; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, That while it was the fortune of the veteran First to shed lustre even upon defeat, it was reserved for the glorious Second to add victory to glory.

Resolved, That the bravery of our noble sons, heroes whether in defeat or victory, is a source of pride to the State which has sent them forth, and will never fail to secure to them the honor and the homage of its Government and people.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the friends of our slain soldiers, claiming as well to share their grief, as to participate in the renown which the virtues and valor of the dead have conferred upon our arms.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, bearing the signature of the Executive, and the great seal of the State, be immediately forwarded by the Governor to the Colonels of the several Minnesota Regiments, to be by them communicated to their soldiers on dress parade.

Approved, Jan. 31, 1862.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Jesse D. Bright will be expelled from the Senate, but probably not till Tuesday, as there will be a long executive session on Monday.

THE CASE OF GEN. MCKINSTRY.

The Commissioners now engaged at St. Louis in examining the acts of the Western Department, have written here for authority to require Gen. McKinstry to render his accounts, without which they consider themselves unable to proceed with the inquiry.

FOREIGN RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Private letters received in Washington from persons abroad confirm the impression that the Governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition if pretended is made in the cause of humanity.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY SUSTAINED BY THE HOUSE.

It is now confidently expected that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the administration programme of preserving the laws and the Constitution, and enforcing the laws is said to be omnipotent in the House.

NOT MUCH OF A STORM, AFTER ALL!

The Richmond Dispatch of Wednesday, denies importance of the point gained by our fleet, and says, even when it gets to Savannah, it will not have accomplished much, thus admitting that Savannah is lost. "Our fleet may burn Savannah," it adds, "but what then, is not a place of much importance; has no cotton, nor specie, and in fact is not as big as New York."

SOUTHERN LADIES CALLED FOR PLANNED FETTERED AND DRESSED.

The Norfolk Day Book calls upon the ladies to contribute their red woollen skirts and dresses to the Government. The price of flannel used for ammunition being so high as to subject the Government to serious tax.

From Fort Monroe.

Fort MONROE, Jan. 31.—An arrival from Hatteras brings nothing later except that the Burnside expedition was about to move to its destination.

A prisoner of war, named Taylor has arrived here by a flag of truce from Richmond. He says that Gen. Beauregard has left, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas, and that Jeff. Davis is to take command in person of the troops at Manassas after his inauguration as President on the 23d of February.

The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the Burnside expedition.

When the steamer left Hatteras Island the weather was too rough to land troops, and Mr. Taylor says he was accompanied by a detective to Norfolk who was very watchful not to let him carry any papers with him from this place.

It is supposed they have obtained some important information.

It was understood at Richmond that Gen. Beauregard would reach there on his way to Kentucky.

The opinion at Richmond was that the Merrimac was a failure.

What the Soldiers Want.

The soldiers want to fight. They dread most of all an inglorious hospital death. They didn't enlist to die of measles, but to die, if at all, on the battle field. One of the Illinois boys in Missouri writes to a friend:

"We are fooled around so much that not only myself but all our boys get disgusted with the war. We enlisted to fight. Let us have a fight. We want either to die on the battle field or gain a victory and go home. We would like to be under Lane or Sigel's command. He put the rebels through."

And in the same strain is a letter from the 47th Illinois (Col. John Bryner) from which the Peoria Transcript is permitted to quote:

"You ought to hear our boys cheer for Jim Lane. Every evening when the St. Louis Democrat comes with something from Lane, some one will cry out, 'Hurrah for Jim Lane!' It is taken up throughout the camp until it rings with the sound. You can draw your own inference from the above, of the feelings and spirit of the boys. We have had a little experience in Missouri of the manner in which these creatures would be dealt with, and it is impossible to make us believe that what Lane's policy is the only effective one to use in this State."

What I mean by us, is the majority—the big majority—those who came here to wipe out rebels and traitors.

The Death of General Zollicoffer—His Last Words with Col. Fry, who Shot Him.

Last evening we had a conversation with a reliable gentleman who arrived direct from Somerset, Kentucky by way of Lexington, and from him we gather the following particulars of the death of General Zollicoffer, the leader of the rebel forces at Mill Springs, Kentucky on Sunday last. Our informant obtained the particulars from Colonel Fry, of the 4th Kentucky regiment, who killed Zollicoffer. Colonel Fry was lying in ambush with a squad of his regiment, when General Zollicoffer approached at the head of his detachment of troops, which detachment was marching rapidly in advance of the main Confederate army. When the General with his advance had arrived within in twenty feet of the ambush where Fry and his men were concealed, the Colonel sprang forward and drew his navy revolver and presented it at the Confederate General. We may here state parenthetically, that Colonel Fry, who hails from Lexington, and General Zollicoffer were for many years personal friends, and in their youthful days associated in the same school.

Upon discovering Colonel Fry across his path, General Zollicoffer threw up both his hands and exclaimed: "Hold Fry; you would not shoot your old friend would you?" Then placing his right hand on his pistol and pointing it to his command, continued: "Look, these are all your friends," which remark was evidently intended to draw Fry's attention away from him, while he would improve the occasion by shooting Fry dead in his tracks. The brave Colonel did not heed the remark, but said: "I will attend to you first," and pulling the trigger, Zollicoffer fell with a ball pierced through his breast. His last words were, "I am killed, all's well," and with a groan expired. The detachment then moved on their heels and retreated to the main body of the army.

Those of the confederates who were taken prisoners condemn Gen. Zollicoffer for his impetuosity, rashness and precipitate indiscretion, and allege that the defeat of the rebels at Mill Springs was in consequence of the death of their leader in the beginning of the conflict.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The signs are that a battle will take place soon between the forces under Gen. Lander and the rebel General Jackson. They are maneuvering ominously in the Cumberland and Romney region, and we expect shortly to hear that they have come to blows.

Prussia will commence next spring the work of strengthening and re-building the fortresses on the Rhine. Amid the rumors of war that hover over America and Europe, she looks about anxiously for her own military defenses, and finds many of them far behind the age in point of strength and power of resistance.

Incidents of Mill Spring.

A gentleman direct from the vicinity of Somerset informs us that there were eleven of the Tenth Indiana killed, ten of the Second Minnesota, eight of the Fourth Kentucky, eight of the Ninth Ohio, and one or two of the Woolford cavalry. The Michigan Engineer and Mechanics regiment dug trenches and buried the dead, the funeral services having been appropriately performed on the occasion. Wounded prisoners state that there was no general enthusiasm, but that the growing discontent induced General Zollicoffer to make a speech to his troops the day before he led them to battle, in which he declared with emphasis that "he would take them to Indiana or go to hell himself!" After Col. Fry's horse was shot and disabled, he mounted the splendid gray charger which Zollicoffer had ridden. As the Federal army advanced, the Union people creep out of their holes and hiding places, and evince the most frantic delight; they are eager to receive arms and to be marched against those who have so long terrorized their homes. As plenty of muskets were found in the deserted camp of the rebels, we presume their wishes will be gratified. One man residing on the Cumberland had been robbed of six hundred bushels of corn, and he was willing to give the marauders a receipt in full for it, if he can only get a few cartridges at them. Captain Noah, of the 2d Minnesota informs us that a large number of the dead rebels were shot through the head, which shows the precision of the aim of our marksmen. Capt. Kinney's Ohio battery of four rifled and two smooth-bore six-pounders threw elongated shells charged with shrapnel, which did terrible execution, filling the forest with rebel dead like cordwood.

The London News sharply rebuking the London Times for its cant about humanity proposes to an American war, observes:—"Impartial minds will judge newspapers as they judge men, not by the fine sentiments they may utter but by the aim and tendency of their conduct, and will decline to believe in the superior humanity of those who are moving Heaven and earth to entangle two Christian and Protestant nations in a fratricidal war."

The Cincinnati Commercial makes a note of the fact that the three great floods of the Ohio came in 1832, 1847 and 1862, in mid-winter. The next one is therefore calculated for 1877. The highest point of the freshet was 57 feet 2 inches. The water is now rapidly receding.

RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST.—Lieut. Hammon, of company D, First Regiment, left yesterday morning with 30 recruits for the camp on the Potomac. Twenty-four men recruited at Minneapolis by Lieut. H. in addition to the above will leave this morning and join him at La-Crosse—making in all 54 men.—Press, 1st.

The following, from a boasting editorial in a late Richmond paper, has an odd sound at the present moment: "Let us turn for a moment to the West.—Price Polk, Marshall and Zollicoffer have whipped the cowardly mercenaries at every point."

A military road is being built from Frankfort to Somerset, Ky., by the brigade of Gen. Wood. There is already a military telegraph to Somerset, but the press is not permitted to use it for the transmission of news.

Secretary Chase assents to the financial measures of the Committee on Ways and Means, which are, in fact, very nearly the same proposed in his annual report. It is to be regretted that the Bank Committee visited Washington with their advice, and that Mr. Chase varied his original plans to meet their views. The delay in legislation is owing to this cause alone.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d ult. states that Gen. Crittenden was badly wounded, and in full retreat on Knoxville. It admits the total rebel loss to be 500 killed and wounded at Mill Springs.

TIME.—Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the window; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for his own.

Out of the Bible has come all pure morality. From it have sprung all pious charities. It has been the motive power of regeneration and reformation to millions of men. It has comforted the humble, consoled the mourning, sustained the suffering, and given trust and triumph to the dying. The weak old man has fallen asleep with it folded to his breast. The simple cottager has used it for his dying pillow, and even the innocent child has breathed his last happy sigh with fingers between its promise-fulfilled leaves.

The camps on the Potomac are crystallized by ice and snow. This drives the boys to their tents and to writing letters. In three rainy days the 8th New Hampshire regiment sent off three thousand letters.

Reason, if you want a mild purgative for children, or one powerful for adults, take Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use and are well enough known to be good, without our recommendation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS.

We have just received a large assortment of Calicoes, Denims, Canton Flannels, Velvets, Ribbons, colored Drilling, shirtings, sheeted wool, Zephyr worsted, machine thread and sewing silk, Hoop skirts, etc. etc. Feb. 4. LUTY & DANIELS.

Coal Oil Lamps and Fixtures.

WE have in store a variety of COAL OIL LAMPS and all kinds of Fixtures—such as Burners, chimneys, Globes, Paper shades and wick. Lamps altered to burn Coal Oil. LUTY & DANIELS.

DAVID MEAD, Boot and Shoe Maker.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER. Prepared to make everything in the Boot and Shoe line in a superior and elegant manner. Particular attention paid to repairing. Jan. 21, 1862.

Notice of Foreclosure and Sale.

NAME of mortgage—Anna Vickers. Names of mortgagors—Lane and Guild, (P. V. Z. Lane & B. Guild.) Mortgage dated—May 5th A. D. 1858. Mortgage recorded—July seventh, A. D. 1858, at two o'clock P. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, in book "D" of mortgages, pages 828 and 329. Description of mortgaged premises—The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12, township 30, range 21. Also the equal undivided one-sixth part of the west half of the south-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 11, township No. 30, range No. 21, situate in Washington county, Minnesota. The notes secured by said mortgage were made by Martin Drew. Amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice and now actually due thereon is the sum of \$155.00. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by the non-payment of the amount due thereon, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgage premises will, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recorded and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 26th day of March A. D. 1862, at two o'clock P. M., at the front steps of the Post office in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, to satisfy said mortgage, together with costs and disbursements.

LANE & GUILD, Mortgagors.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Attorney for Lane & Guild. Dated, St. Paul, Jan. 25, 1862.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

Names of Mortgagors—James S. Davis and Helen M. Davis, his wife. Name of Mortgagee—Charles H. Oakes. Mortgage dated and acknowledged April seventh, A. D. 1860. Mortgage recorded—April eleventh, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, in book K of mortgages on pages 185, 186 and 187. Description of mortgaged premises—The east half of the north-east quarter, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 14, township No. 14, range No. 21, situate in Washington county, Minnesota. Said mortgage was given to secure a note of even date for \$1000.00 and interest. Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, and now actually due thereon, is the sum of one thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars, (\$1744.00).

The said mortgagors did, for value received, by written instrument, by then duly executed at the same time and place, and thereunder recorded, duly waive and surrender their right of redemption, and their benefit and right of redemption, by virtue of and pursuant to "an act to regulate the foreclosure of real estate," approved March 10th A. D. 1860, of, in and to said mortgage premises, and authorized the same to be sold absolutely and without right of redemption upon foreclosure in case of default in the payment of said mortgage debt.

Said mortgage was, on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1861, duly assigned for value received by said Charles H. Oakes to John Holland, of St. Paul, by an instrument in writing duly executed and acknowledged, and recorded in the Register of Deeds in Washington county, Minnesota, on page 646.

Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by the non-payment of the amount due thereon, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that said mortgaged premises will, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recorded and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, be sold without right of redemption, at public vendue, on the 26th day of March A. D. 1862, at two o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Post Office in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, to satisfy said mortgage, with legal costs, taxes and disbursements.

Assignee of Mortgage.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. Dated St. Paul, Jan. 17th 1862. n19-71.

FARMS FOR RENT.

ONE farm of 300, about 105 acres in cultivation, well stocked with the necessary teams, agricultural implements etc., situate in Washington county, half way between Stillwater and St. Paul—to be rented on shares.

One farm three-fourths of a mile east of the above, log house, stables, cellar, &c., 40 acres, with any amount of wood and meadow land adjacent.

One farm of about 25 acres in cultivation, adjoining the city of St. Paul. Also land suitable for gardening purposes, adjacent to St. Paul. The above property for rent on accommodating terms. Apply to

C. DeMONTREVILLE, M. D. Jan. 21-22 Dentist, Stillwater.

1861-1861.

D. W. Armstrong & Co., Commission, Forwarding, RECEIVING, AND STORAGE.

PERSONAL attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce. Agents for North Western Express Co. "Northern Line of Packets." "East and South." "The Piscataqua M. F. & M. Insurance Co."

General Steamboat Agents and Bill collectors. N. B. Cash paid for produce at all times.

BROWN WARE HOUSE, LOWER LEVEE, STILLWATER, MINN.

OYSTERS.

No. 1 Fresh Oysters, in all styles, by the plate or can, served up at all hours, at the old Astor House Restaurant. Dec. 31, 1861-16 Mrs. VALENTINE.

CAMPBELL.

A very large supply at low figures. CARLI BROS.

MEDICAL WINES & BRANDIES.

Best imported brands, CARLI BROS.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-weekly & Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO—News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has shown to be "right rather than popular," and takes the responsibility of telling the truth, regardless of the odium that may be given to prejudice and ignorance. The Publishers of the Chicago Tribune appeal to the patriotism of the people of the United States, and to the sense of justice and humanity of the world, to sustain the Tribune in its efforts to preserve the Union, and to maintain the moral and physical condition of the Nation.

Perpetuity of the Union. Obstacles to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. Free Homesteads for the Landless. Encouragement of Home Industry. No Political Jobbery. Honest men for Office.

A sound Currency and Debt to all—Ward C. Billings.

And the protection of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beautiful government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is strong; the loyal "Unionists" will yet subjugate the armed Offenders. To this patriotic and the Tribune will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a solid basis of the fact.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the Chicago Tribune while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, also as being a first class newspaper. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Despatches and correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the "New York Standard."

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A Complete History of the Progress of the War.

2d.—General News and Events from all parts of the World. Extraordinary events of all kinds.

3d.—Complete Financial Statements containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

NUMBER 22

The Messenger.

Saturday, - - February 8, 1862.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

The Battle in Kentucky.

From our own Correspondent.

HEAD Q'RS ZOLICOFFER'S ENTRANCHMENTS,
Beach Grove, Ky., Jan. 20, 1862. }

Friend Van:

"So pull up your coat, and roll up your sleeves.
For Jordan am a hard road to travel I believe,"

for traitors. Since my last, which was written in a great hurry, we have had glorious times. On Friday evening the 17th inst. we arrived within about eight miles of Zollicoffer's camp, and pitched

our tents with (probably) the intention of remaining there until all the Union forces in this section could be concentrated; "but there is a divinity that shapes our ends." On Saturday it rained.

ed all day, and most of the night, and on Sunday morning the 19th, just after day light, the rain still continuing, an aide came dashing through the canips of the various regiments to inform them that the rebels were advancing in full force. The long roll was beat, and in a few moments our regiment was in line, and im-

mediately the order was given, "forward march," and off we went. After marching about a mile, we were formed in line in an open field, the Ohio 9th on our right, and a battery of artillery in our

front. While standing here in line two cannon balls went directly over our heads striking the ground not fifty paces in our rear. You may say what you please but I much preferred the music of our

cannon balls going towards the enemy
to that of the enemy's coming towards
us. It was much more musical. The
volleys of musketry were incessant, and
constantly coming nearer, wounded men

were being carried by us, and in a few moments the order was given for the 2nd Minnesota and the 9th Ohio to advance. We had proceeded but a short distance before we met a Tennessee regiment

the retreat. As we passed the Colonel hallowed to us to "go in," that he was only withdrawing his men to procure supply of ammunition as theirs was exhausted—that as soon as he could re-

form his regiment, which had been pretty badly cut up, he would be with us and stay till the bitter end. This promise was fully redeemed. We continued to advance for about one-fourth of a mile

up a long hill, through heavy timber and thick undergrowth, and were halted and formed in line of battle immediately upon the brow of the hill and behind a rail fence which enclosed a large open field.

in our front. Here we relieved the Indiana 10th, and Kentucky 4th, who with a detachment of Woolford's cavalry, had for more than an hour borne the entire brunt of the battle. As soon as formed

the order was given to fire, and some fifteen hundred muskets were discharged almost simultaneously, which I think must have astonished the rebels somewhat. Up to this time I had supposed that the

enemy were posted on the opposite side of the field; but I soon discovered that we were only fighting across the fence. One of the enemy sticking the muzzle of his gun between the rails, it was seized

by one of our men, jerked out of his hands and retained as a trophy. After the first discharge the smoke was so dense that it was impossible to distinguish anything at any distance, and the

firing was very much at random. We
learn from the prisoners that at the very
instant we were forming our line, Zol-
coffer was himself leading his men for-
ward to make a charge with the bayonet.

but just before they came within striking distance, the new regiments opened so hot a fire that it compelled them to halt and finally to fall back. The fire from our side continued for about thirty

minutes, as near as we could judge, (some of our men fired thirty rounds), when we discovered that the enemies fire was slackening, and the order was given to us to "cease firing." As soon as

smoke raised so that we could survive in the field, we discovered in the distance but out of reach of our guns, a few of the last of the enemy in retreat at full speed. Our regiment, followed by other

(what ones I know not) instantly started in pursuit, crossing the field of battle which was almost literally covered with the dead and dying. Muskets, cartridges, boxes, canteens, blankets, &c., were scattered

tered all along in indescribable confusion. After proceeding about a mile passed their hospital, with a yellow t flying, and soon afterwards saw, a sh distance to our left, fifteen or two

dead rebels. As soon as the pur-

beginning of any subsequent session. There can be no mistake about this language—it is plain as day. I suppose Members of the House, like Senators and other people, like to have their money as soon as they can get it, and as it has been appropriated, and cannot be used for any other purposes, I don't see why they should not have it—do you?

But to set the matter of the Colonel's intention entirely beyond question, I will state another fact which I presume "M." does not know—namely, that Mr. Holman, of Indian, wrote out a proviso to be attached to the resolution, and *which the Colonel consented to receive as an amendment thereto*, providing that nothing there-

It is contained should be construed as authorizing any member to receive mileage more than twice during the 37th Congress, no matter how many sessions might be held! This did not appear on the record, for the reason that the motion to lay the resolution on the table, took precedence, and prevented the amendment from being offered.

This it will be plainly seen, that "M." has done Colonel Aldrich great injustice, by making it appear that he desired and intended to add another mileage to the record of a. n. b. v. l. e. r. There is not

member in the House more careful of the people's interest than Col. Aldrich; nor is there one anywhere who has spent more of his own earnings for the benefit of his constituents than he. The ill-natured flings in the closing paragraph of "M.'s" article are not worthy of notice; and only serve to show the animus which prompted the whole.

While on this subject I may as well add that the amount received by Mr. Windom as mileage is exactly \$1,324, instead of \$2,000 as stated by "M." If I might be permitted to offer "M." a little advice, it would be, that hereafter

he would do well to know what he intends talking about, before he begins; or that if he knows all about it, he should tell the whole truth. He should remember that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," and that

"The truth suppressed, is but a milder form of the expressed,"

ANUS.

Materials in their Invisible State.

If a piece of silver be put into nitric acid, a clear and colorless liquid, it is rapidly dissolved, and vanishes from the sight. The solution of silver may be mixed with water, and to appearance no

effect is produced; thus, in a pail of water, we dissolve and render invisible more than ten pounds of silver, not a particle of which can be seen. Not on a silver, lead, and iron, but every other metal, can be treated in the same way with similar results. When charcoal is burned, when candles are burned, when paper is burned, these substances all disappear and become invisible. In fact, every material which is visible, can by certain treatment be rendered invisible. Matter which in one condition is perfectly opaque, and will not admit the least ray of light to pass through it, will,

The substances dissolved in water or burned in the air are not, however, destroyed or lost. By certain well-known means they can again be recovered, and again rendered visible; some in exactly the same state they were before their invisibility; others, though not in the same state, can be shown in their elementary condition; and thus it can be proved that matter having once existed never

ceases to exist, although it can change its condition, like the caterpillar, which becomes a chrysalis, and then a gorgeous butterfly. If a paillol of the solution of silver be cast into the stream, it is apparently lost by its dispersion in the water; but it nevertheless continues to exist. So, when a bushel of charcoal is burned in a stove, it disappears, in consequence of the gas produced being mixed with the vast atmosphere; but yet the charcoal is still in the air. On the brightest and sunniest day, when every object can be distinctly seen above the horizon, hundreds of tons of charcoal in solution, in condition *paradoxe* the air

This power of matter to change its conditions from solid opacity to limpid transparency, causes some rather puzzling phenomena. Substances increase in weight without any apparent cause; for instance, a plant goes on increasing in weight a hundred fold for every atom that is missing from the earth in which it is growing. Now the simple explanation of this is that the leaves of plants have the power of withdrawing the invisible

charcoal from the atmosphere, and restoring it to its visible state in some shape or other. The lungs of animals and a smokeless furnace change matter from its visible to its invisible state. The gills of fishes and the leaves of plants reverse this operation, rendering invisible or gaseous matter visible. Thus the balance in nature is maintained, although the continual change has been going on long prior to the creation of the "extinct animals."—*Piessou's Laboratory of Chemical Wonders.*

Came to gather earth's bright flowers
For the other, brighter shore.
In our household we had cherished,

We will join them all ere long,
Join them in their joy undying,—
Join them in immortal song,—
Join them in those sacred praises
That shall flow from seraph's lyre,—
Join them in celestial raptures
With the pure angelic choir.
So will I find them all our treasures,
In a home more sweet and fair,—
Over the river, over the river,
They await our coming there!

The Committee on Ways and Means to whom was referred that part of Governor's Message relating to the tax apportioned by Congress among the States of the Union, respectfully represent that they have had the subject under consideration, and would report that the

This proposition is objectionable for the fact that it brings the State into competition with the General Government in the loan market, and as a consequence of the demand for money and loans the Government, Minnesota 8 per cent bonds have already greatly depreciated and a new issue of State bonds would have the effect to still further depreciate the market value.

Your Committee would therefore commend the assessment of a poll tax of one dollar, together with an assessment of 5 mills on all taxable property in the State, which with the poll tax is estimated in round numbers to amount to \$220,000, a fund sufficient to meet the war tax, and sustain the State Government after allowing a liberal margin.

Your committee would further represent that, according to the report of Auditor of State, there is due the State delinquent tax of \$236,056.58, a portion of which might be made available for the purpose of the proposed bonds.

All of which is respectfully submitted together with accompanying resolutions.

J. K. REINER,
Chairman of Council

DEFECTIVE PAGE

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STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, -- February 18, 1862

General Stone.

It is lamentable to witness the fall of such a man as Gen. Stone—now incarcerated in Fort Lafayette—and for such a crime. Mitherto the pride of his division of the army, his name, if his guilt is established, will be execrated by all good men, and history will give him a more infamous page than that of Benedict Arnold. A New England man by birth, educated at West Point at the public expense, and voluntarily offering his services to the Government in her hour of peril, the country was unprepared for such treachery. The life of the rattle-snake has proved his ruin. The following are the charges against him, and upon which he was arrested:

- 1st. For misbehaving at Ball's Bluff.
- 2d. Holding correspondence with the enemy before and since Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.
- 3d. Treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns mounted.
- 4th. Offering to expose his force to capture by the enemy under pretext of orders for a movement from commanding officers.

These charges, in part, correspond with the daily complaints we have seen from soldiers at camp Stone. They are almost identical with those we published from a private letter from a soldier in the Minnesota First two weeks since. Of their truth, there seems no room for even a doubt. And what a catalogue of crimes! That any man could consent to occupy Gen. Stone's position and deliberately determine to expose twenty thousand brave soldiers, with such men in command? And well might our correspondent of two weeks since declare that "not a man of his brigade desired to go into battle under Gen. Stone!" If these charges be true, we know of no punishment or torture in the criminal code of Heaven too severe for him. The seething caldron of the infernal regions would be too good for one so base.

A stone and a cross for one who will sell his soul to the devil for a moment's glory.

The Raccoon Battle.

We give the rebel account of this brilliant naval fight on our first page. The official dispatches of Gen. Burnside are now received, and they do not vary materially from those of the rebels, except that the rebel loss was 30 killed, 100 wounded, and THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS! Our own loss was 42 killed, and 140 wounded. The rebels fought from behind entrenchments, while our own men, in storming the fortifications, were compelled to rush unprotected through the enemy's fire. Instead of being wounded and taken prisoner, Capt. O. Jennings Wise yielded up the ghost—his father escaped to Norfolk, where his turn will next come. It would be too good a joke to make the old republicate a prisoner and then hang upon the same tree where he and the Virginia chivalry strung up old John Brown.

Col. Montell of N. Y., and Col. Russell of Connecticut, were among the Union men killed.

The occupation of Roanoke Island and the towns of Elizabeth City, Edenton and other points, notwithstanding the great Dismal Swamp, will afford an excellent base of operations for a flank movement upon Norfolk and Portsmouth. With such an army in the rear, and our fleet of gunboats and Forts Monroe in front, we shall soon expect to see those places reduced. Steadily and firmly the work goes gloriously on!

Evacuation of Bowling Green.

The following dispatch was forwarded to Gen. McClellan at Washington on Saturday:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.
To Major General McClellan:
Gen. Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green today, making a bridge across. The enemy burned the bridge at one o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived.
D. C. BUELL,
Major General.

It must have been a pressing necessity that induced the evacuation of this strongly fortified position. We hope it is not a trap set for Gen. Mitchell's division of brave men. The design must be to reinforce Fort Donelson, or to fall back upon Nashville—most likely the latter, as it is supposed that our forces are so distributed that all re-inforcements and supplies are cut off. In the event of the fall of Fort Donelson, a desperate, and probably a last stand will be made at that sulphurous city. We will know all, perhaps, before going to press.

More Gun Boats.

The lower House of Congress on Friday made an appropriation of \$15,000, 000 for building additional gunboats.—Also an appropriation of \$50,000, 000 for an ordnance foundry at Washington, and for ordnance, \$1,000,000.

Events of the Hour.

To live three score and ten years in such an age as this, is worth a life of centuries in the ages that are past. A day now in these stirring times, is as a thousand years in times gone. To read, and think, and digest the events of the hour as they transpire from day to day, almost craze the brain. Two great armies of a million men, with all the machinery of modern warfare, are menacing each other upon a hundred tumbled fields, and hardly a day will now pass until the conflict is ended, without a collision of arms. To-day a great battle may have been fought—a gigantic fortification taken by storm and ten thousand well disciplined soldiers routed and put to flight, and tomorrow morning we will read the horrible details while sipping our coffee.—The affair will be discussed during the day, when it will pass into history and the mind will prepare for other and greater excitements. While all deplore the terrible state of things, it is nevertheless, a privilege to live in such an age, and to be an actor in this great moving changing drama. The old men of to-day regret that they cannot be upon the stage and devote their last days to their country; while the little boys, a half a century hence, will fire up with patriotic enthusiasm as they rehearse to those now unborn the stirring scenes of this hour. One sweep of the kaleidoscope of the Present, takes in a greater infinitude of events than have been crowded into the past two centuries.

Lake Defenses.

The "pugilistic attitude" of our English cousins very naturally and properly directs attention to our northern lake defenses. Gen. McClellan lately recommended that the old forts of Mackinaw, Gratiot, and Saint Ste. Marie should be fully garrisoned. It is stated that there is a strong probability of a shipment of arms from Madison to the Harvey Guard of Superior, Douglas county, and also one or more field pieces. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are alike interested in our lake defenses, and the subject should receive the prompt attention of Congress and the authorities of these States.

HEAVY ON THE MORAL BASIS.—The Chicago papers of last week are filled with another divorce case, in which a reverend gentleman of Minnesota figures as principal, being charged by his wife with seduction, outrage and desertion. The gentleman delivered a lecture in this city a few weeks since on temperance, moral ethics, and the immorality of the newspaper press. The Chicago Times, in speaking of the case, says:

"It is not often that ministers of the gospel attain the high proficiency which this one seems to have reached in social pecuniarily, although there are black sheep among them, as experience proves. It is seldom, we say, that they reach this proficiency, for whatever they may do in moments of worldliness, it is not often that they convert their homes into bannions, their studies into assignation houses, their kitchen maids into short dresses into exquisites, and their usually quiet domestic life into bedlams where unbridled and abuse alternate with cold disdain to chill the life out of weak women in whom they are sworn to protect. It is not often, we repeat, that these things come to pass, but as wondrous never cease, so do ministers sometimes come down to the grade of the most common-place villians."

It seems very appropriate that after these developments the reverend gentleman should go into the patent washing machine business, and commence lecturing upon moral reforms.

Senator Wilkinson.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune justly awards the principal honor of the victory over the expulsion of Bright, to Senator Wilkinson. He writes to the Tribune:

"The contest has been the most important in the history of the Senate, involving the right to a seat, and the time bestowed upon it has been well occupied. In all its features it is remarkable. To Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, belongs the principal honor of the achievement. He introduced the resolution and the evidence of guilt, and not daunted by the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee, he fought it upon the attention of the Senate and the country by irresistible arguments."

The Dupleith and Minnesota Packet Company held a meeting at Dupleith on the 5th inst., and resolved upon the following boats to compose the line from Dupleith to St. Paul: The commanders will be: Isaac, Capt. Hurd, Clerk Charles Mather; Milwaukee, Capt. Gabbert, Clerk Samuel Cook; War Eagle Capt. Welch, Clerk Hamilton; Northern Light, Capt. Holcombe, Clerk Charles Collins; and the Key City, Capt. Worden, Clerk Eldridge. The second clerks and other officers have not yet been chosen, but will be in a few days.

The only instance on record of the expulsion of a United States Senator actually present at the time of expulsion, other than Mr. Bright, is the case of John Smith, of Ohio, expelled in 1808 for a supposed complicity in Burr's treason. The Virginia and Missouri Senators, and Breckinridge of Kentucky, were indeed expelled at this session, but they had already vacated their seats and gone over to the rebels.

How It Works.

The movement for a "union of parties," or an "ignoring of all parties," is resulting in these States where it was tried just as we predicted it would result, and just as it would have resulted in Minnesota had the Dyke-Goodrich programme been carried out. By this plan the Democrats got control of one branch of the Ohio Legislature, and Republican simplicity is being rewarded by a system of malice and determined effort to defeat the reelection of old Ben Wade to the U. S. Senate. Under the leadership of the Chicago Tribune, the same thing was done in Illinois. In Republican districts, the division was "half and half," while in Democratic districts—especially in Egypt—none but ultra pro-slavery Democrats could get a smell.—Under this arrangement, the constitutional convention is an intensely Democratic machine, and they are assuming all the powers of legislation, proposing to elect a U. S. Senator, to Gerrymander the State for partisan purposes, &c. &c. The same Tribune of a recent date gives a specimen brick of the fruits of its no party movement:

"Our Springfield dispatch states that the glorious news of the taking of Fort Henry was coldly received by the pro-slavery Democrats of the Convention.—These gentlemen are birds of a feather with the traitor Bright who has been expelled from the Senate. We have more respect for an open, defiant South Carolina rebel than for such covert traitors."

The English press.

Through the kindness of Capt. John Oliver, of Lakeland, we are permitted almost weekly to peruse files of the leading English papers. The Telegraph, published at London, a large and ably conducted journal, is the only one we have seen which can ever allude to the Government of the United States in decent or respectful language. The London Times, of the 28th December in alluding to the demand for the surrender of Mason and Seward, says—"If Mr. Lincoln has the courage to act up to his own convictions, and to defy the menaces of an infuriated mob, Messrs. Mason and Seward are by this time on their way to our shores." In another article the Times speaks of our Government officers and citizens as a set of "ignorant and angry crusaders." Shortly after the Prince of Wales arrived in England, the London Times, in an editorial, complimentary to our country, remarked that the Prince "had seen a nation of soldiers without an army—civil order without a police—wealth, luxury and culture without a court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers. He has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation." At that time England had plenty of cotton to spin and bread to eat. Now they are short of these. Their hull is good, and being good makes tools of even as great men as the editors of the London Times.

On a par with the above is the following from the Montreal Advertiser, a merchantable concern in the pay and content of the rebels residing in Montreal:

"We are willing to make every allowance for Mr. Seward's low birth, his defective education, his intemperate habits, and his degrading associations."

Commodore Foote.

The recent action of the gunboats under Commodore Foote, at Fort Henry is a promise of other noble deeds which that gallant gentleman and loyal sailor will do for his country's sake. A son of Cincinnati, a brave and earnest but unobtrusive man, a hater of rebellion, hence an ardent lover of the institutions under which he grew up, he has nobly vindicated the trust that was reposed in him. He contended, in the organization of his fleet, with unusual obstacles. The novelty of the service to which he was commanded, the disability at Washington in the efficiency of his fleet for offensive purposes, and the overpowering necessities of the sea-board, retarded his preparations to a degree that would have disgusted and discouraged a less confident and zealous man; but he labored and he overcame all obstacles; and now his memorable achievement is not only full compensation for all that the government has expended, but a glorious vindication of the Commodore's sagacity, courage and skill, which none of his grateful countrymen will overlook.—Chicago Tribune.

A Successful Attack.

CINCINNATI, Md. Feb. 15.
Gen. Lander made a forward march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Blooming Gap, killing 13, capturing 17 commissioned officers and 45 privates, and losing but 2 men and 6 horses. Gen. Lander led on the attack in person at the head of the cavalry. This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again. Gen. Lander having cleared the country of the enemy, renews his request to be relieved of his command on account of ill health. Col. Dunning has occupied Moorefield and captured 225 beef cattle.

—The United States army at Springfield, Mass., has attained its promised manufacture of over 10,000 rifles a month, 10,500 being the number turned out in January. Since the 1st of July 44,000 have been made. Fourteen hundred men are employed.

Capt. W. H. Acker, formerly of the Capt. West's First, has been tendered the position of Brigade Adjutant on Gen. Dana's staff.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota First.

Camp Stone, Feb. 4, 1862.

FRIENDS VAN VORHES:—At about 7 o'clock last evening a rumor was circulated in this camp that Col. Dana had been confirmed as Brigadier General by the "red tape" machine known as the United States Senate. The report spread like wildfire from tent to tent—enthusiasm ran high—happiness was in every heart, and joy was visible in every eye. Soon the Regimental Band came out on the parade ground, and serenaded the General. A vast crowd gathered around, and during the intervals between the pieces, cheer upon cheer was given for Gen. Dana. It was by far the most exciting time the regiment has witnessed since its organization—Bull Run only excepted. Calls were made for "Dana," "General Dana," "Bring him out," "Show us a man who is a General," etc., and after a while the "coming man" appeared, but no symptoms were there of a speech. "General, talk to us," said some body, and many voices re-echoed the cry, "Talk to us." He then made a short but well-timed speech, or rather talk, which ran somewhat as follows:—"Men of Minnesota, how are you all? You should not get excited. The report you have heard is true, at least I have received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Rice, saying that such was the case. [Nine cheers for Gen. Dana.] I have no doubt but it is so. [Nine more.] Men, I have been with you some little time, and you have had some chance to see what my mode of discipline is. I'm a quiet man, and strive to keep cool. "That's so." "Bully for you." "Don't leave us." Somebody says "don't leave us." [We all say so—keep us in your brigade.] You can rest assured I will not if I can avoid it. No effort of mine will be spared to keep you with me—I want you all. [Sound on the gong.] In regard to what we can or may do on the field, we will not say anything about that, but leave it for time to determine. [Hurrah for Dana.] You had better not stop out here in the damp air, or you will all take cold. Good night." The General then retired to his tent, and after an indefinite number of cheers to "stop off with," the crowd dispersed.

The manner of the reception of the news of the action of the Senate, was a fitting tribute to that class of cranks, headed by a man who is not yet "out of the woods," who have been circulating the report in Washington that "Col. Dana is very unpopular with his officers and men." You folks in Minnesota have no idea of the opposition that has been made to him by those who ought to have had Minnesota's welfare and good name at heart. Every man tried that could be devised, has been resorted to, and games have been played which would disgrace any one but a pot-house politician, and but for the mirroring energy of our whole Congressional delegation, might have won. Whether there will be any "recoil" remains to be seen. But he has been confirmed, and that without giving "champagne parties," or asking the officers under him to sign recommendations. In him Minnesota has a General of whom she may well be proud.—A General whose career will reflect honor on himself and State—a General in whom the "Men of Minnesota" have unlimited confidence. If we have but one, that one will be enough—he is "Napoleon." One thing which speaks volumes in his favor is, he enters upon his duties as a General without having to be constantly turning around to cover up his "back tracks." Now let us have all the Minnesota forces in one Brigade, and with N. J. T. Dana for our General, we will see what we can do.

Lieut.-Col. Stephen Miller has got back to camp, and is domiciled for the present with the officers of company B. He looks well, but is far from being a well man. He says a sight of the boys has done him more good than all the "doctor's stuff" he could take would. As to his reception I have only to say it was cordial—you know the man, and you know us; that is enough. He will not take an active part in the doings of the regiment for some time to come, probably. He would like to very much—"the spirit is strong, but the flesh is weak."

We have a fall of snow here every day or two now, but the sun comes out occasionally, and the snow disappears in double quick time. Not so with the mud, however, for with an energy worthy of a better cause it hangs on—to our boots. How long this state of things is to remain I do not pretend to know, as I am no weather prophet; but until they change for the better you will hear of no very important "forward movement" in this locality.

A Lodge of the I. O. of O. D. has, it is said, been organized in this regiment. Not only is there a mystery as to what objects they have in view, but as to when, where and how they meet. Much curiosity is the result, and many a "subjecting" one when talking on the subject, intimates, with a shake of the head, and a droop of the shoulders, that he "knows

a thing or two if he chose to tell." What makes the matter more a subject of doubt, is the rumor that shoulder-straps disqualify a man from membership. What does it all mean?

As I write, cannonading is heard, evidently near Edward's Ferry. Rumor has it the rebels have been building some works on Goose Creek, and that our artillerymen are now engaged in the well-known task of shelling them out. I do not vouch for it, but the rumor is currently believed.

Health—good as usual. Rations—plenty. Mud—knee deep. Spirits—first-rate. News—scarce. Butler—wrathful. Officers—"some." "Big thing"—Dana's promotion. Hospital Fund—a myth. Chaplains—for ornament, not use. Our doctors—worth having.

Who is to be our next Colonel? Have you another Dana up your way? If you see Aleck, recommend.

A Truth of History.

It is a curious fact, says an exchange, in connection with the hypocritical clamor of the English against our stone blockade, that one of the very ports thus blockaded, that of Savannah, was blockaded in the same way by themselves in 1779. Its effects remain to this day at what is called "The Wrecks," in Savannah river, fifteen miles above Tybee Island, and only two miles below the Savannah Exchange. They reduced the channel to a depth of about eight feet where it was formerly fifteen. The wrecks at this point were sunk during the Revolution, by direction of the commander of the English forces, then in possession of Savannah, to blockade the entrance to the Front river, as a protection against the approach of the French and American fleets. So far as can be ascertained, the vessels sunk were the following: His Majesty's ship Rose, the Savannah armed ship, purchased into the King's service some time before, and four transports, which blockaded the channel. Our Government has spent \$40,000 in the partial removal of this old British blockade.

A gentleman at Paducah, from Nashville, Tennessee, says the people there are thoroughly disgusted with secession, and that it is no uncommon thing now to hear men publicly denounce Jeff Davis and Governor Harris and the entire rebel cabal. The rebel authorities seem stupefied by the danger of the situation, and incapable, as formerly, of controlling the masses. He says only 24,000 votes in all were polled in Tennessee at the last "Presidential election," as the result of the utmost efforts made from the press and stump to induce the people to come out, and in their language "Show the north that the south was united." The official figures of the election have never been published in the Nashville papers, because the leaders are ashamed of it; but this gentleman saw the returns in the State House.

Rumor of a Great Movement.

It is said that all the railroads between Washington and the West have been notified to "hold themselves in readiness," in military phrase, to be wholly occupied by the Government, for a time, in the transportation of troops. The recent act of Congress authorizing the Government to take possession of roads, pointed to this movement, and shows that it has at least been under consideration at headquarters.

The number of troops proposed to be sent is set down at not less than fifty thousand.

On to Knoxville.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Somerset, Ky., on the 29th ult., says:

"I can, however, assure your readers that in spite of all but insurmountable obstacles, in a very few days portions of Gen. Thomas' division will be on Tennessee soil. Gen. Carter left yesterday at the head of 5,000 men (1st and 2d Tennessee, 16th Ohio, 49th Indiana, 3d Kentucky, a battalion of Col. Hardy's Kentucky cavalry, and Whitmore's battery), in the direction of the Cumberland Gap, via London and Barbourville. His ultimate destination is Knoxville, Tennessee. Gen. Schoepf's brigade, (17th, 31st, 32d Ohio, 12th Kentucky, and Hewett's Kentucky battery), will cross the river to-morrow at Walsboro, and march to Monticello. Gen. Thomas will follow with twelve more regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and four batteries, in a few days. At Monticello, Gen. Schoepf will turn to the left, and Gen. Thomas to the right, and invade Tennessee over two diverging roads."

BAD OLD SPELL.—Among the relics captured from Zolty's camp in Kentucky was an unfinished letter from a chaplain of one of the Tennessee regiments to a brother preacher of the Seesch persuasion, of which the following is an extract:

"Dear brother—if you can get a commission as chaplain, it will pay you fifty a month and a living beside. The cause of Christ kneads you in its army."

The thanks of the President to the officers of the Army and Navy, for their recent exploits, will give rise to emulation in all branches of the service. The following sentence will be remembered: "The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."

GLORY!



VICTORY! VICTORY!

TO YOUR TENTS, O YE TRAITORS!

THE HOUR HAS COME!

FORT DONELSON TAKEN!

A DESPERATE AND BLOODY BATTLE!

Below we give the dispatches of yesterday noon. Those of last night more than confirm the whole. On Sunday morning the Fort was unconditionally surrendered. Fifteen thousand prisoners, including JOHNSON and BECKNER, are bagged. Floyd and Pillow stole away on Saturday night, like thieves and poultry. Our loss is heavy—near 400 killed and 800 wounded, but the victory is overwhelming in magnitude.

Fifteen thousand prisoners, three Generals, twenty thousand stand of arms, sixty-five cannon, immense army stores and three thousand horses, crown the victory with additional glory!

Our City is wild with joy—cannon firing, flags flying, bells ringing—all are happy!

FORWARD TO THE GULF! is now the watchword!

A dispatch announcing our success at Fort Donelson occasioned intense joy. No official dispatches yet received here further than the upper Forts had been captured by the land forces.

Cairo, Feb. 16.—The steamer Minnehaha arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the Fort at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing a military mail and dispatches and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah.

The fight commenced on Thursday, and continued through Friday and Saturday. The contest was desperate. The 18th Illinois suffered severely, and the 7th Iowa sustained considerable loss. Schwartz's battery which was taken by the enemy, was retaken by our men. Two Colonels were wounded and two killed. Loss heavy on both sides. The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburgh were disabled. The Minnehaha met the mortar boats at Paducah going up. Our troops behaved with great gallantry.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Dispatches received at headquarters say that all the gunboats were pretty effectively disabled except one. Commodore Foote was wounded twice, not fatally. The upper redoubt taken by our troops commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs that he would be able to capture the Fort to-day (Sunday).

A special to the Missouri Democrat, dated Cairo, Sunday, p. m., says Commodore Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night on board the Conestoga. He stormed Fort Donelson on Friday afternoon, with gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler and Conestoga, and after fighting a little over one hour, he withdrew. Fifty-four men were killed and wounded on the gunboats. Pilots Riley and Hinton of St. Louis, being among the latter.

Commodore Foote while standing in the pilot house of the St. Louis, his flag ship, was slightly wounded. The St. Louis was hit six times. Two gunboats were disabled. The Tyler and Conestoga remained out of the range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was as follows:

On the right, the St. Louis, next the Louisville, then the Pittsburgh; on the left the Carondelet. The enemy's fire was very accurate. They had three batteries; one near the water, one fifty feet above, and a third fifty feet above the second—the upper one mounting four 18 pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within 400 yards. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery.

One of the enemy's guns burst, and a number were dismantled.

The enemy could be seen carrying their dead out of the trenches. All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland, except the Conestoga, and she left here yesterday morning. A rifled gun on the Carondelet burst, killing six men. The ruler of the Pittsburgh was shot away. The mortar boats left here yesterday morning. The statement of the fight was received from gentlemen who were on board during the engagement.

LATER!

A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and reached here this noon, says the fight had been going on all day yesterday, and the right wing of the enemy's fortifications had been taken and the Union flag was floating over it. The forces were abreast, and the fighting was to be renewed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th.—Official dispatches were received at the Navy Department this morning, but present nothing beyond what has already been telegraphed, except he says if the gunboats had been able to fight fifteen minutes longer it would have resulted in the capture of the Fort as the rebels were running from their batteries. The enemy had twenty guns bearing on boats which were only able to return the fire with six. Com. Foote says he has sent the gunboat Tyler to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—Special to Tribune from Gimp near Fort Donelson, dated 16th P. M., says the right wing of our forces at Fort Donelson commenced storming the Fort about noon, and have taken the right wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the Stars and Stripes now float triumphantly.

The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast, ready to open work of death at any moment. Lieut. Col. Smith of the 48th Illinois was killed and two Colonels were wounded. Schwartz's battery, taken this morning, has been retaken.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—Special to Democrat says Capt. Wise of the steamer Minnehaha reports the enemy made a sortie from the fort at 10 o'clock yesterday A. M., and drove our fires back three quarters of a mile, and captured Schwartz's battery. At one o'clock our troops rallied and recaptured the battery, and drove the rebels before them and planted our flag on their fortifications.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13 our forces advanced in line of battle on Springfield. Gen. Price retreated, leaving over 600 of his sick and large quantities of forage and wagons behind. He had 12,000 effective troops, and five pieces of artillery. Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured 100 wagons of his train, and last night firing by pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe.

News Items.

Fire.—The dwelling of Hon. Henry Acker, near St. Paul, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, \$3,000—insured for \$11,000.

A dispatch from Newark, N. S., of Saturday says Ex-Speaker Pennington is dangerously ill.

Mr. Pennington died yesterday.

Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, died on Saturday morning.

Successful.—By an order at Washington on Saturday, the Oregon Democrat and California Star are to be suppressed from the mails on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Intelligencer says that Ives, of the K. Y. Herald should be tried, and if a spy, he should be hung.

A number of North Carolina contrabands are among Goldsboro's gunners, and are said to be the best artilleryists in the naval service.

Complete plans and specifications of our western gunboats were found in Fort Henry.

Governor Wright, late Minister to Berlin will probably be Bright's successor.

The Virginia roads are improving.—There will be a movement soon.

Dispatches from the West and Fortress Monroe, are read from the Clerk's desk in both houses.

The following is from the Norfolk Dry Dock of Friday 14th:

A rumor reached this city yesterday by passengers from Suffolk, that the enemy had taken possession of Edenton, and also of Plymouth. Later in the day it was rumored that a couple of the enemy's vessels had proceeded on a reconnaissance as far as Calverton.

PERSECUTION, Feb. 13.

The editor of the Express has received a letter from Suffolk, dated Thursday, which says that Edenton and Hartford have been captured; five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at 9 o'clock and landed their troops. Very soon afterwards fifteen more gunboats arrived.

The citizens raised the white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of the place is about 2,000, and is about 50 miles distant from Suffolk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Stillwater, Minnesota, Feb. 15th, 1862.

Allen Henry	2	Loag Elan	
Amney Felix		Label Lawrence	
Arbuckle John		Leary John	
Armstrong Sarah		Leish Elizabeth	
Bauer Roy John		Jas William	
Brown Geo		Leish Daniel	3
Brown Daniel		Lakes James	
Brown Patrick		McCarty Patrick	
Brown John		McKay James	
Brown D. J.		McMahon	
Campbell James		McIntosh Miles	
Campbell John		Miles G. H.	
Campbell Geo. K.		Mary Samuel	
Craig Alexander		McIntosh Mrs. John	
Charles Roselle		McIntosh Charles	
Cram M. S.		McDonald Patrick	
Cram John		McIntosh John	
Devotion David		McIntosh Joseph	
Devotion Joseph		McIntosh Henry	
Ellis Harriet		McIntosh J. J.	
Ellis G. W.		McIntosh John	
Fisher John	2	McIntosh Mrs. Mary	
Forsyth Wm		Schleuter Fred	
Frederick James		Smith William	
Frederick Jacob		Smith William	
Gibson J. M.		Smith John	
Gibson Richard		Smith Geo	
Gibson David		Smith W	
Gibson John		Smith Geo	
Hamm Thomas		Vanhook Henry Wm	
Hamm John		Ward James	
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	7	10	45.18				
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